

FIG.1

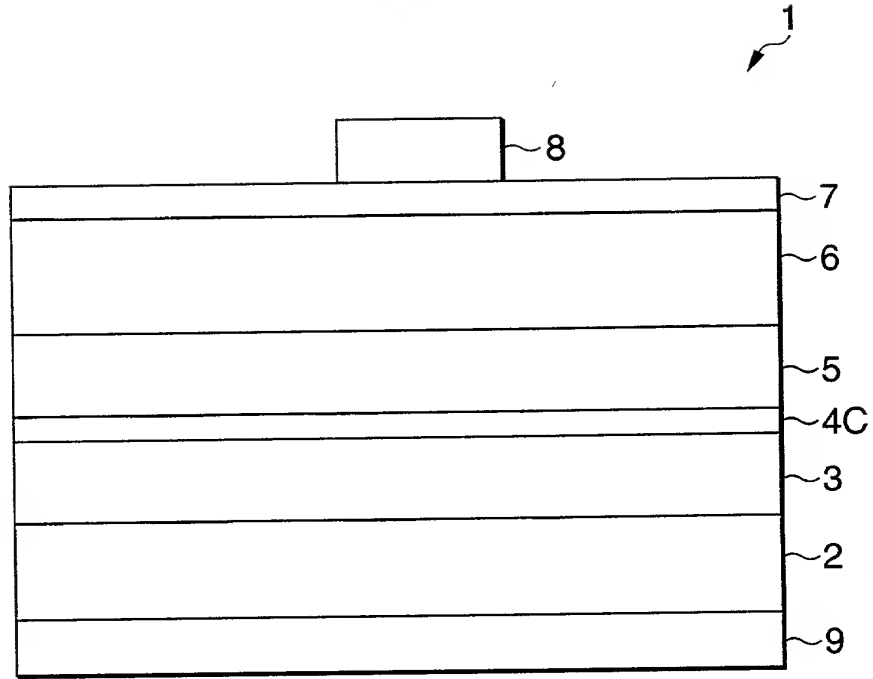


FIG.2

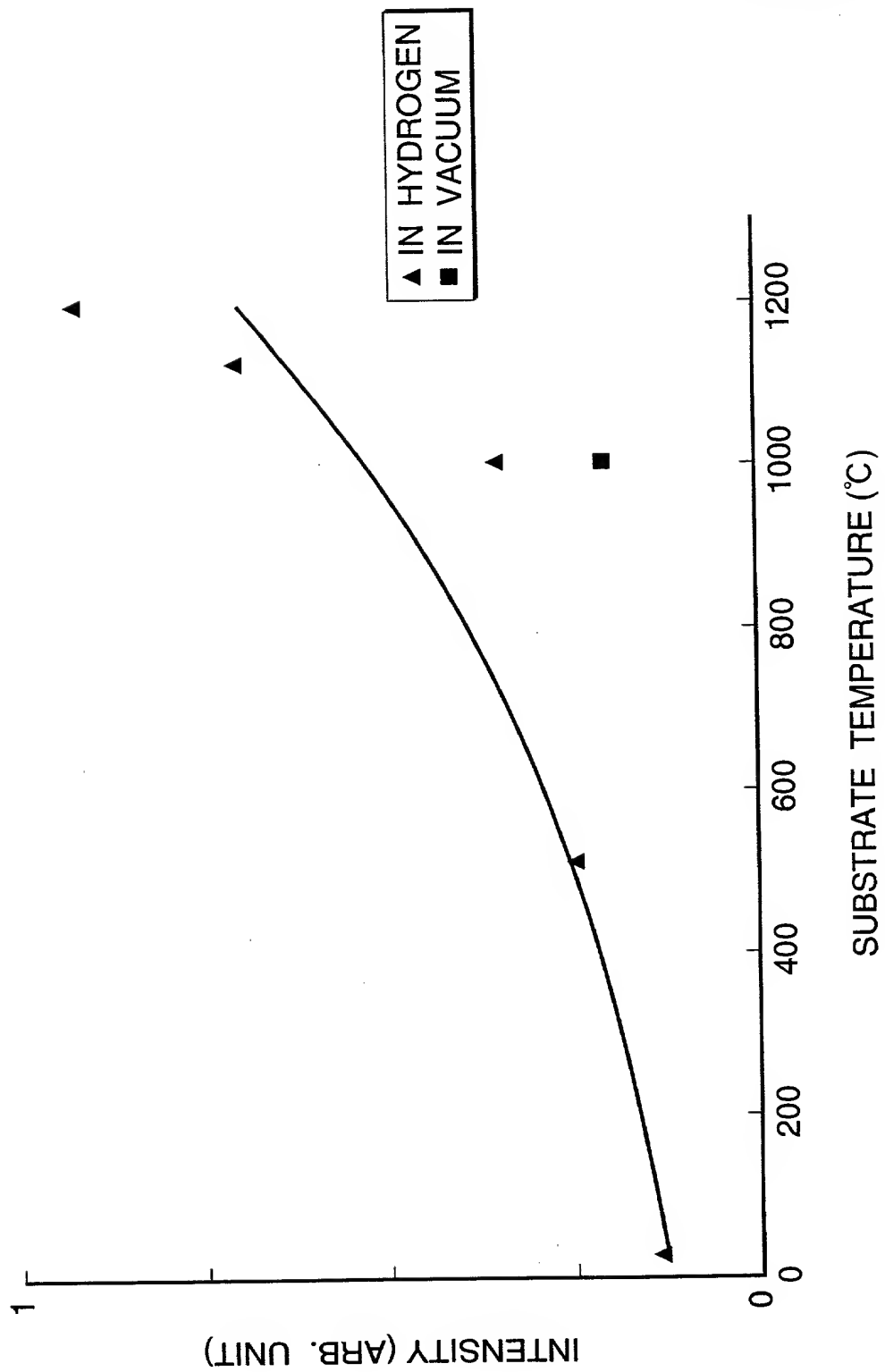


FIG.3

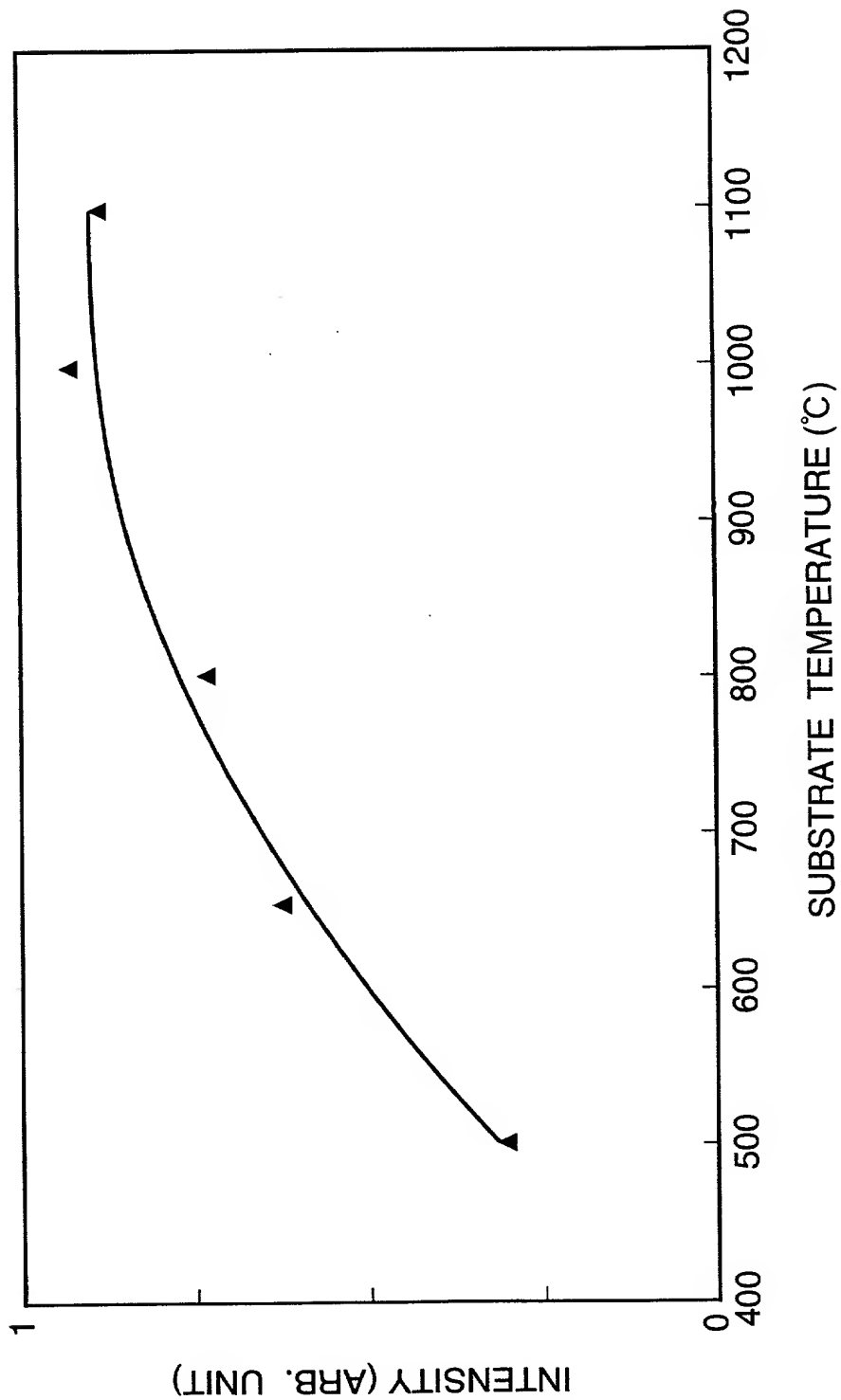
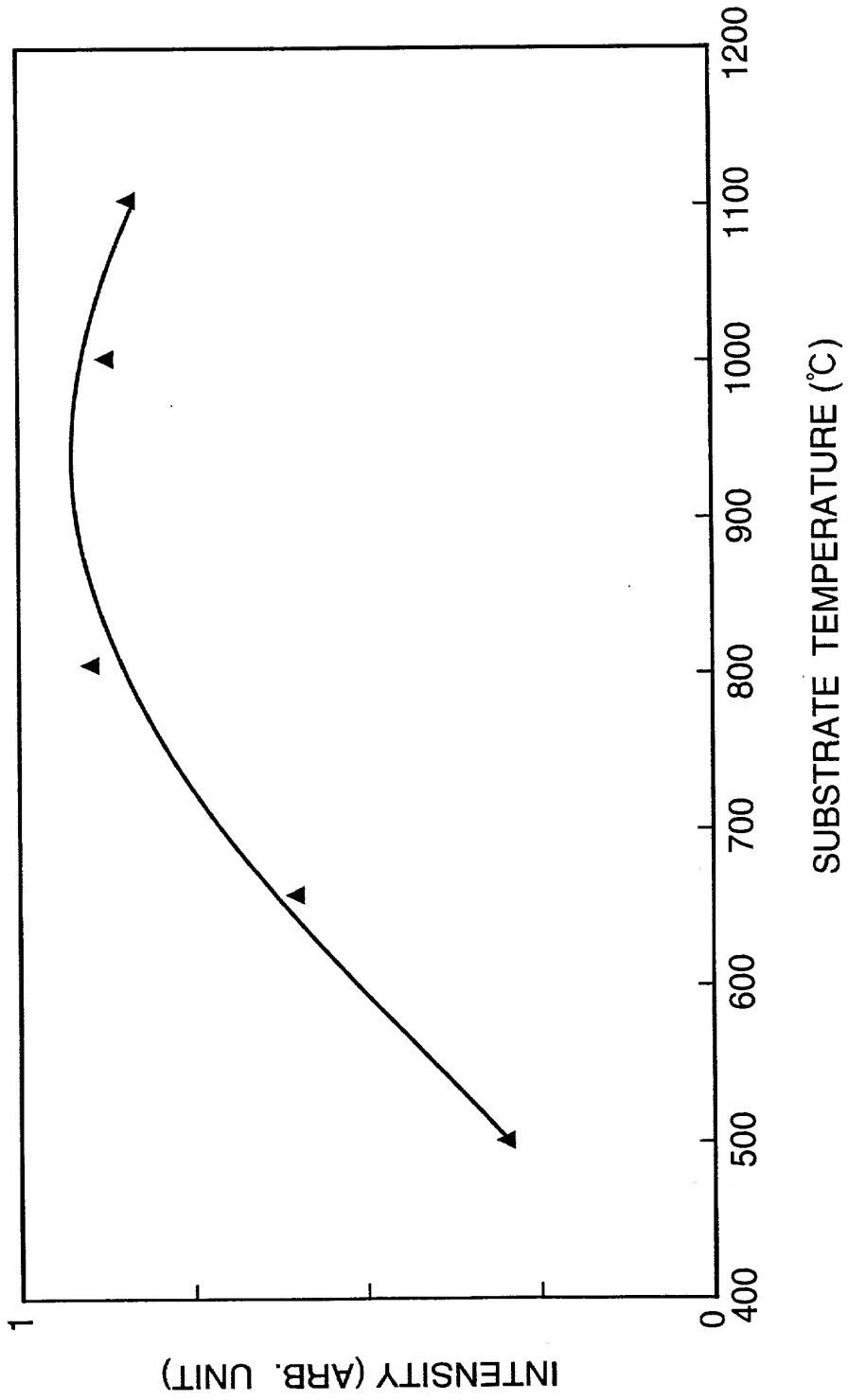


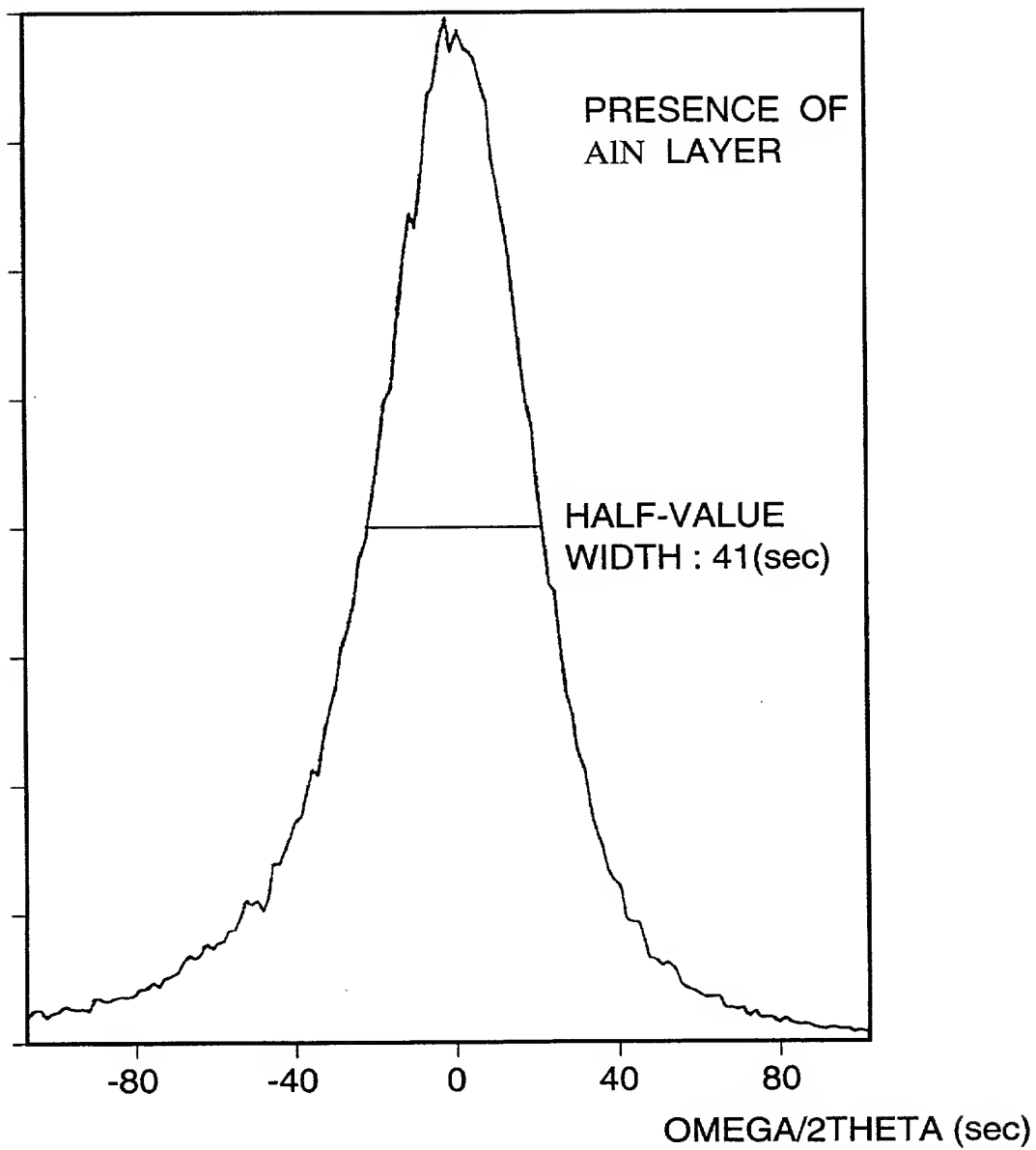


FIG.4



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FIG.5



10020450.040502

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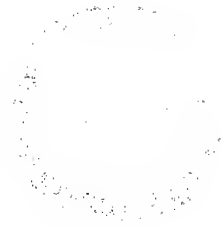
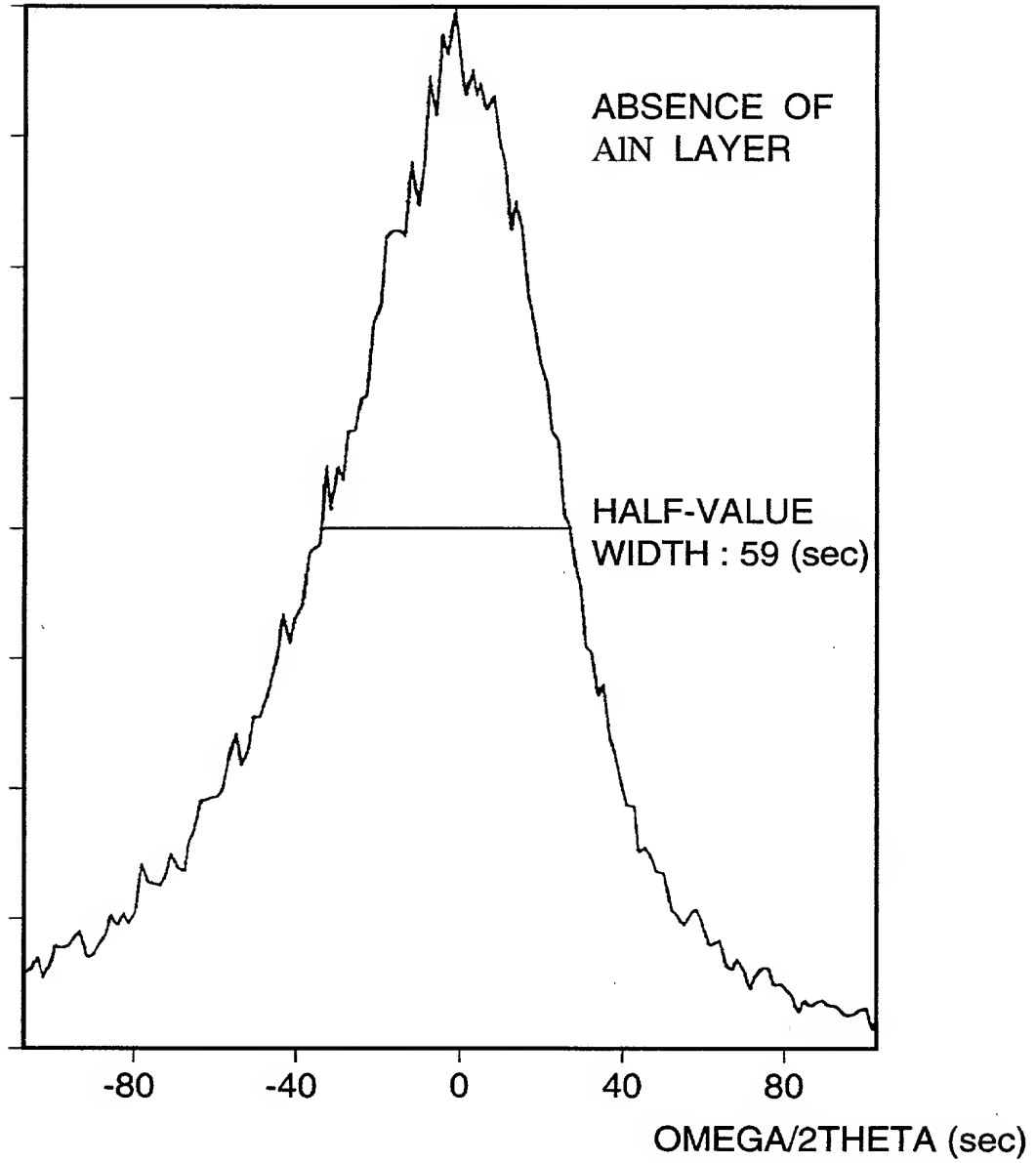
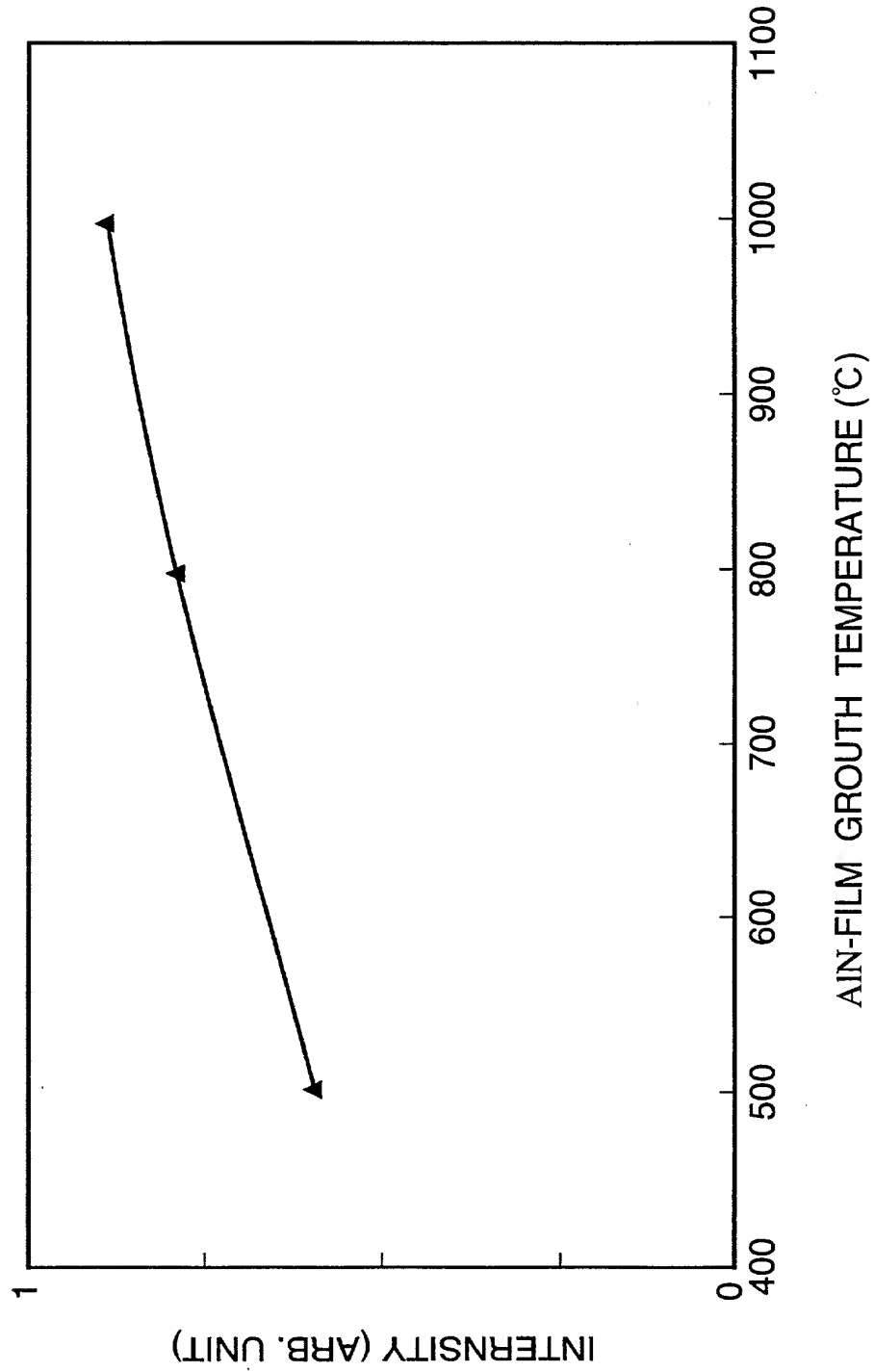


FIG.6



205040.040502

FIG.7

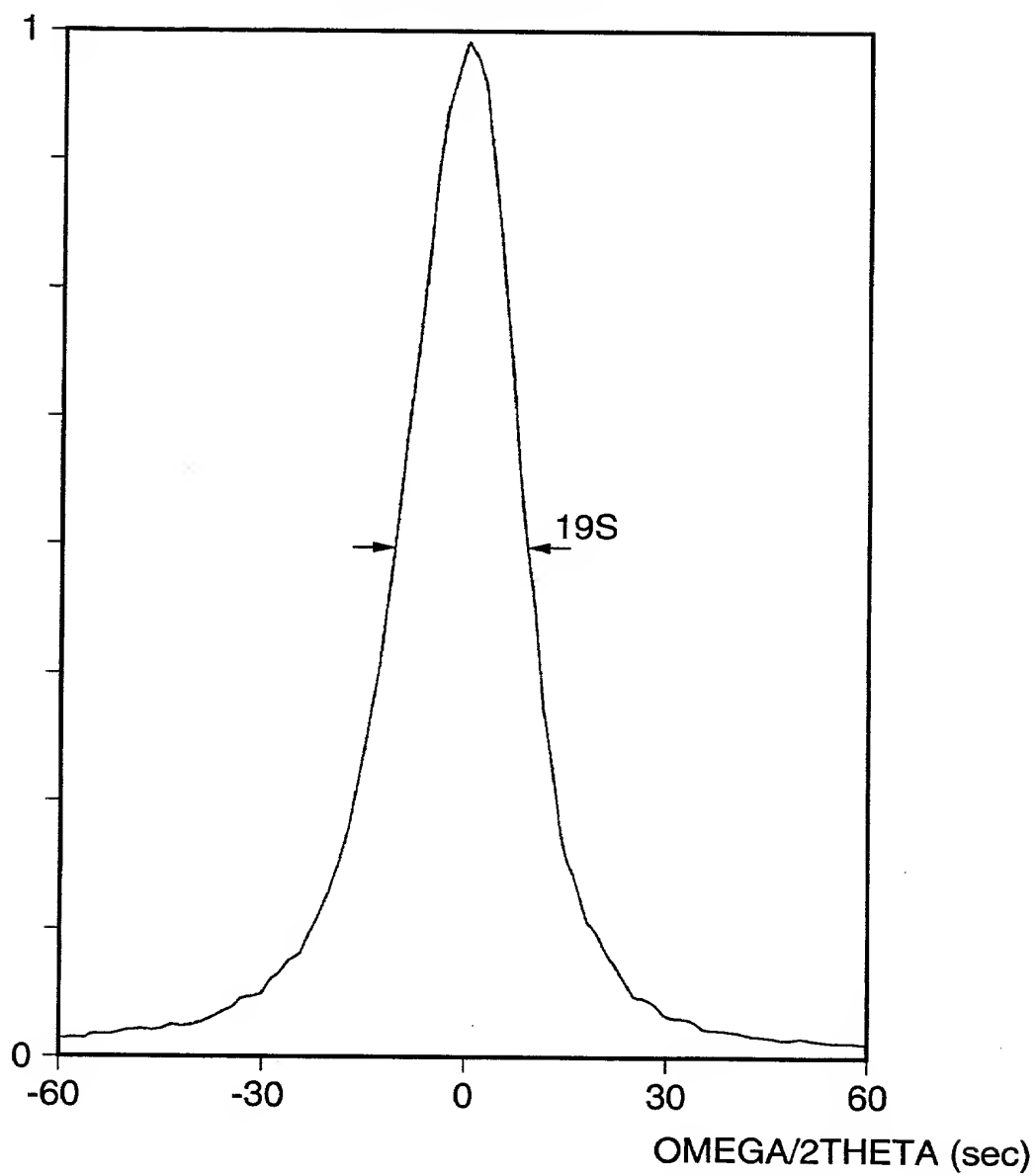


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FIG.8

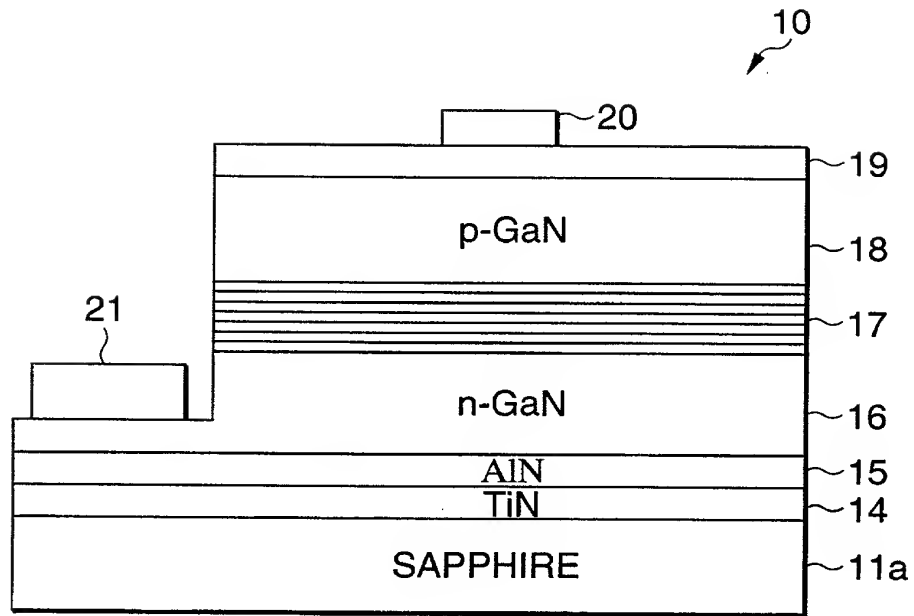
X-RAY ROCKING CURVE
GaN/AlN/TiN/SaP



10020450 040503



FIG.9



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FIG.10

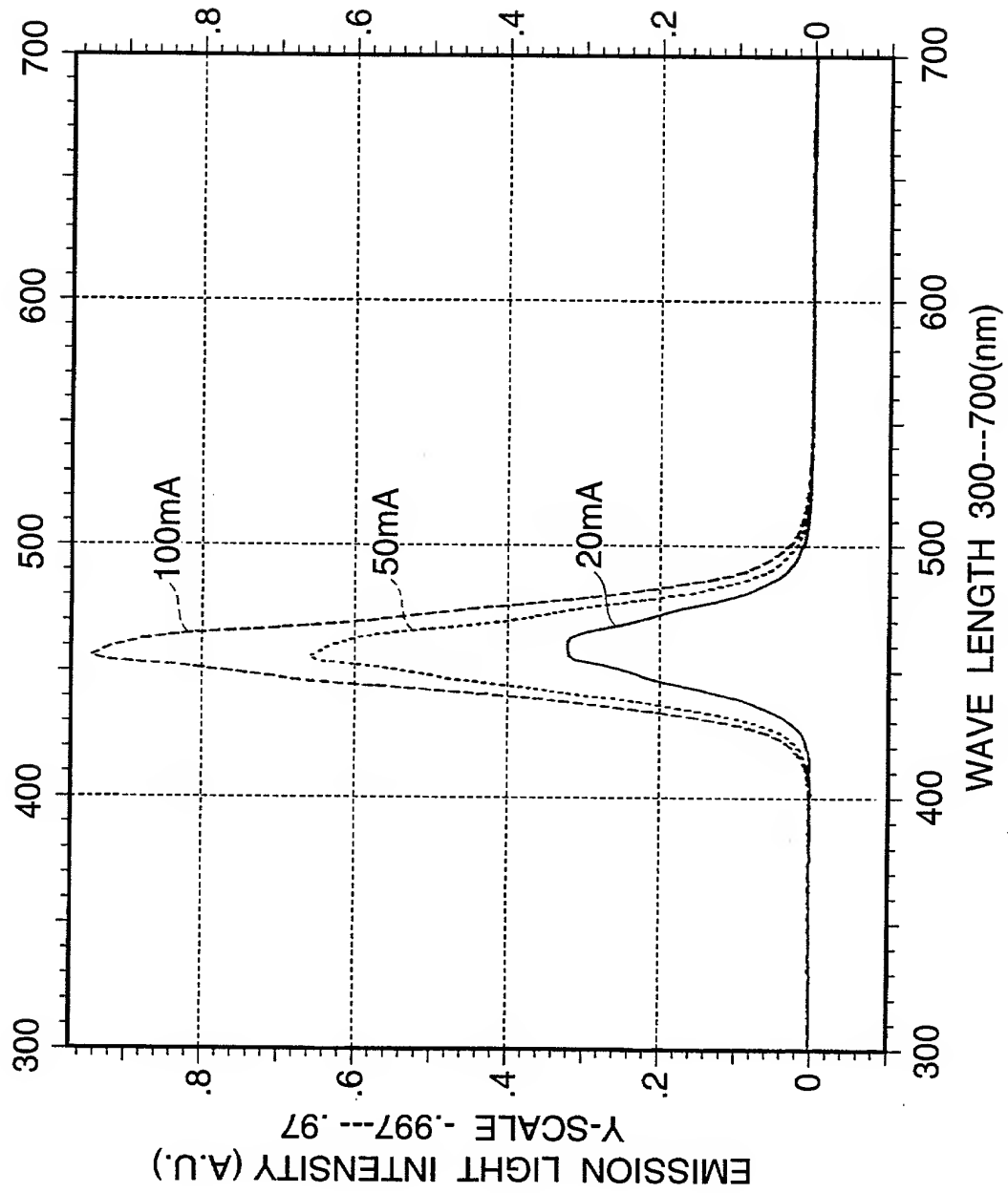


FIG.11

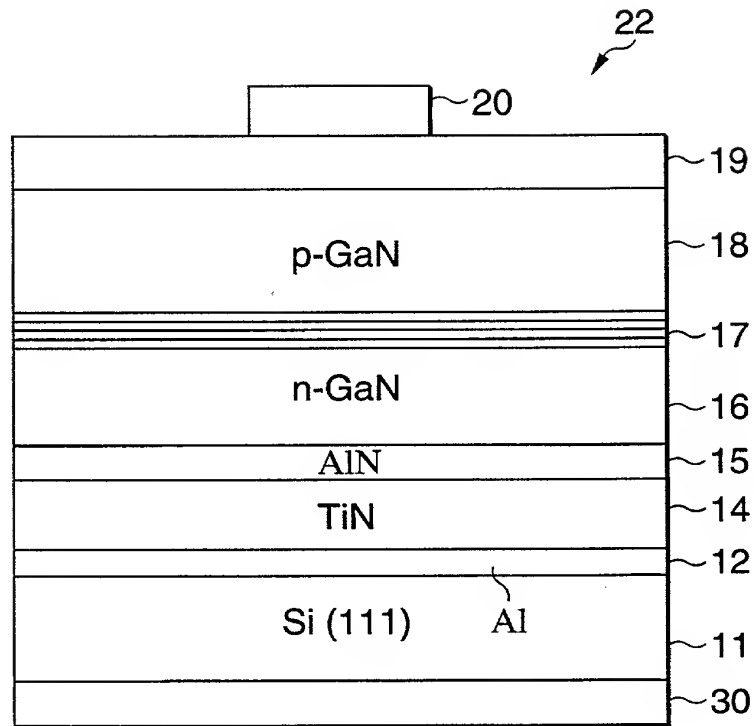


FIG.12

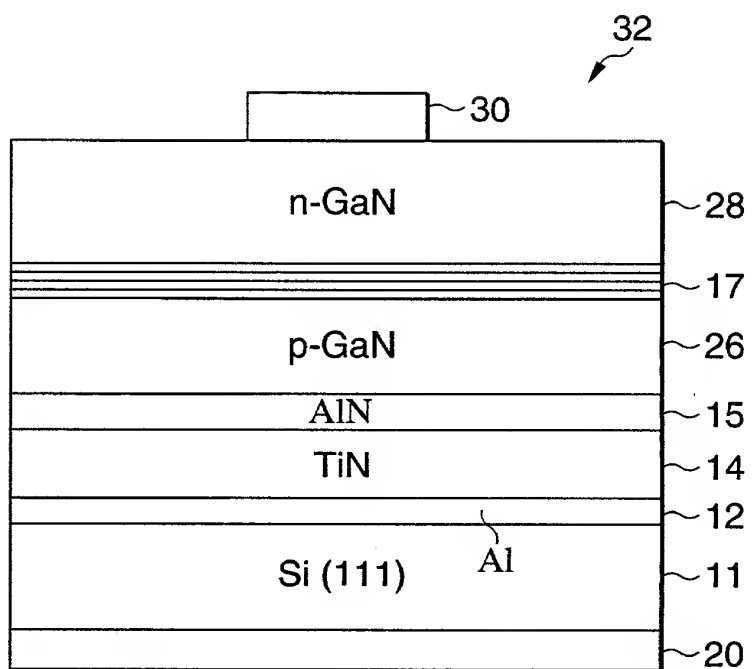




FIG.13

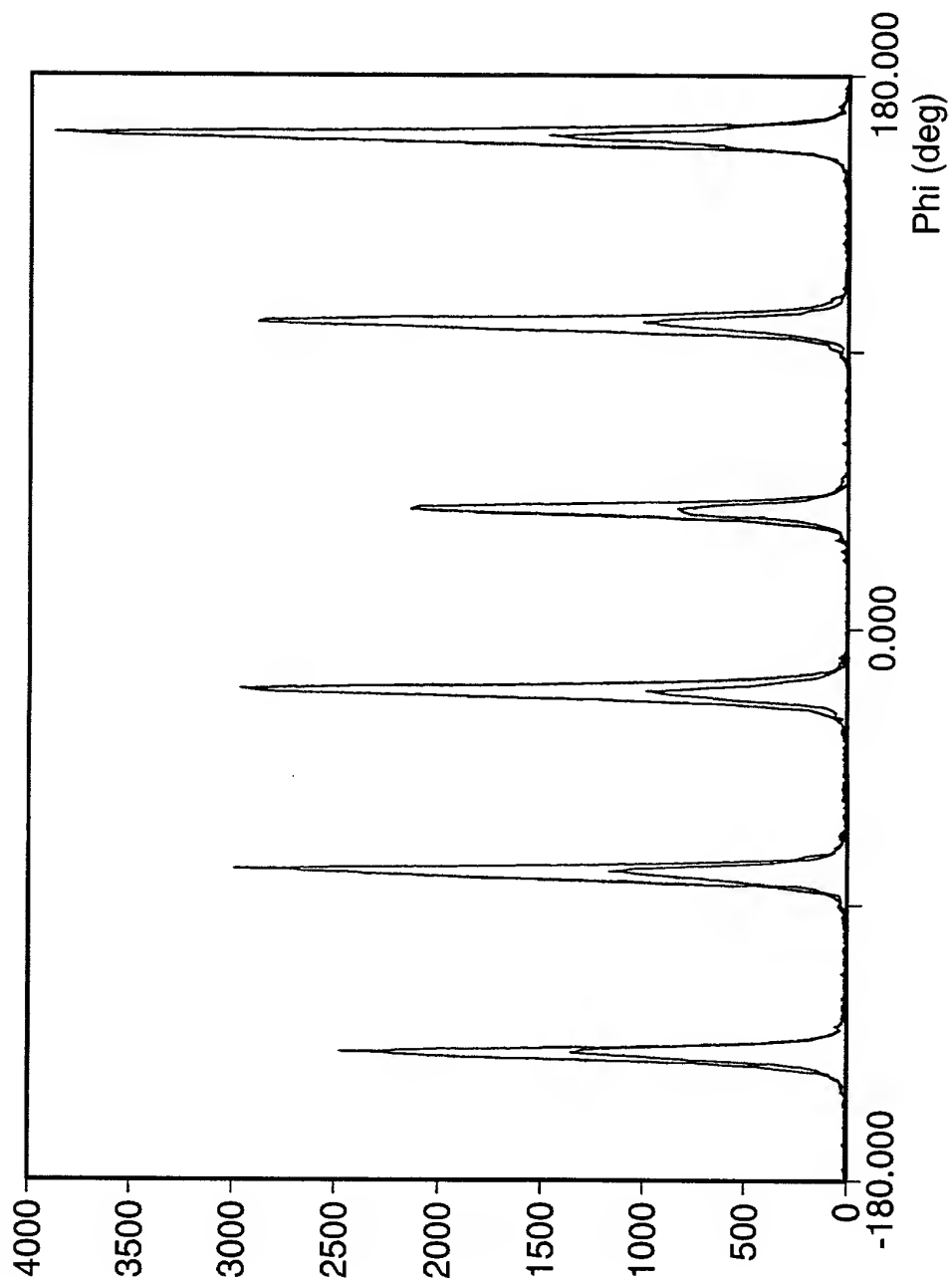




FIG.14

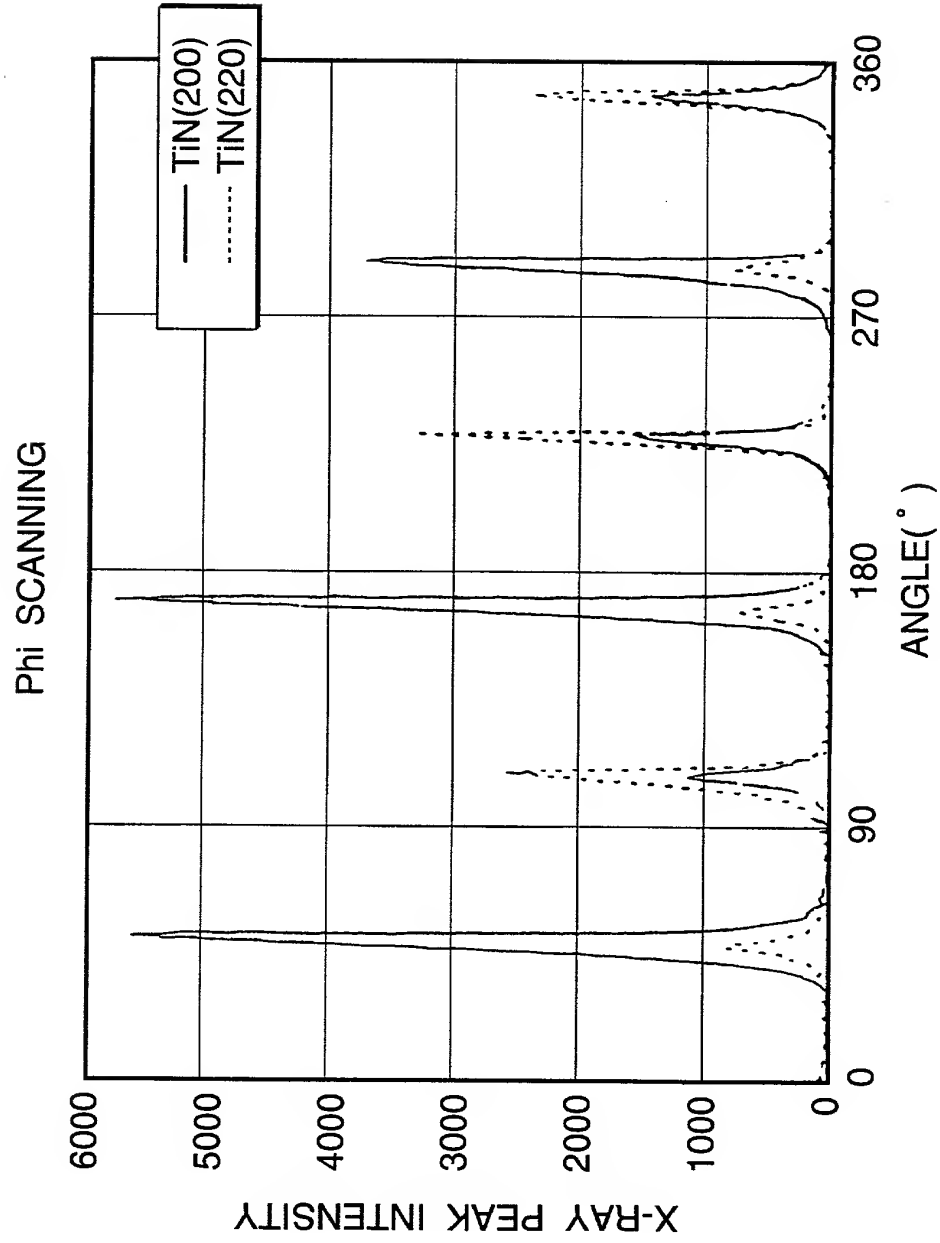


FIG.15

Ti (15000Å)/TiN (5000Å)/Al/Si
Ti Phi SCANNING

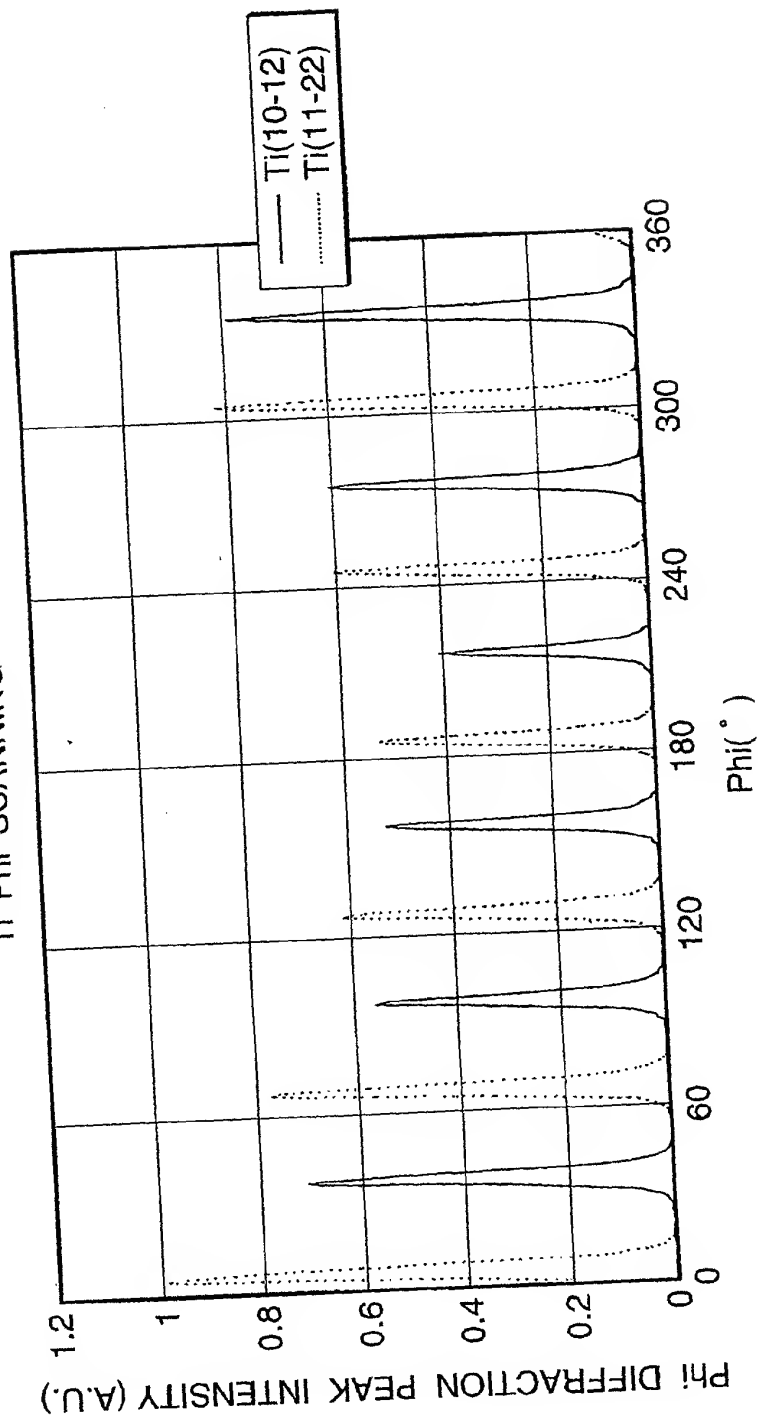




FIG.16

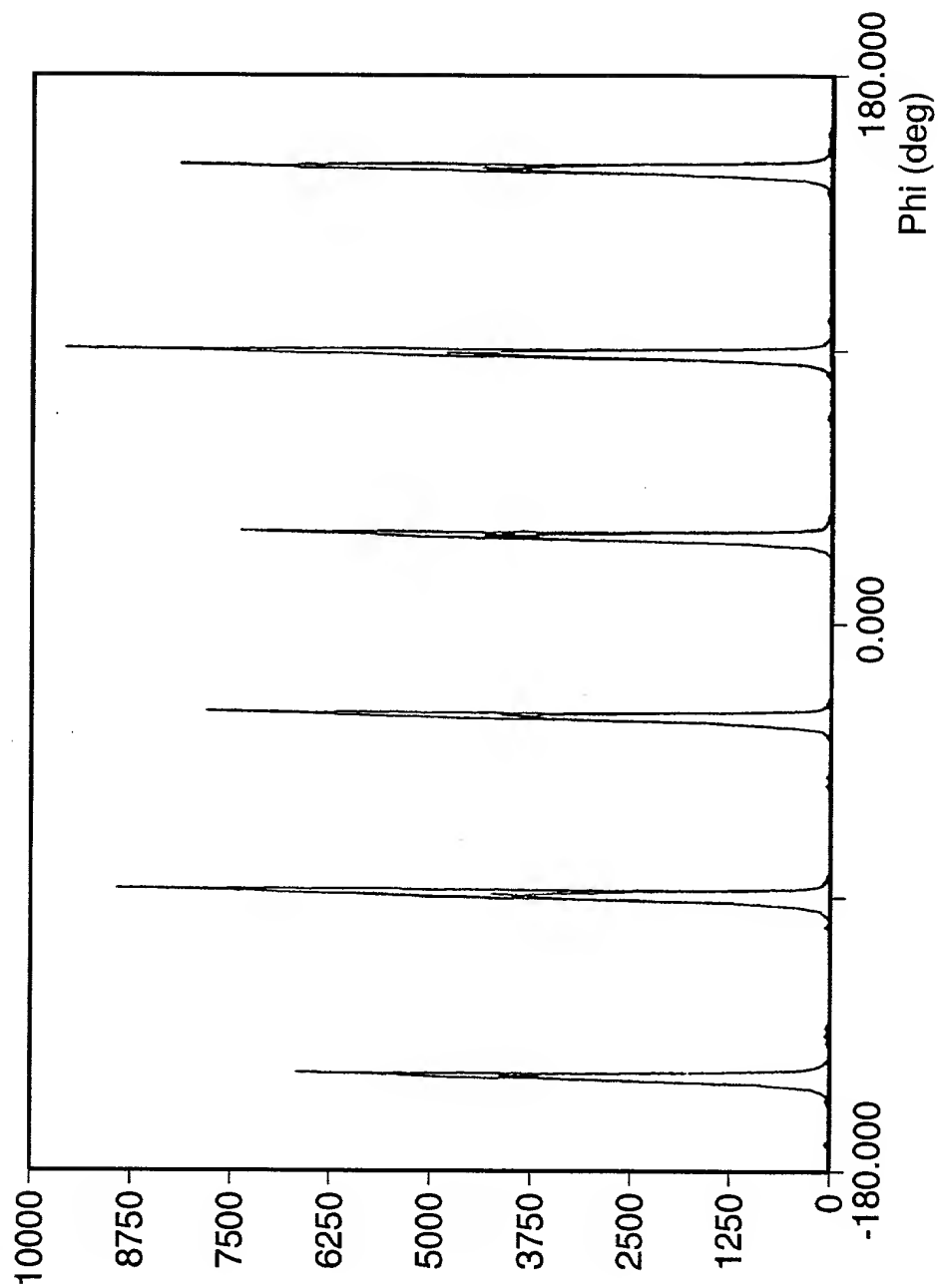




FIG.17

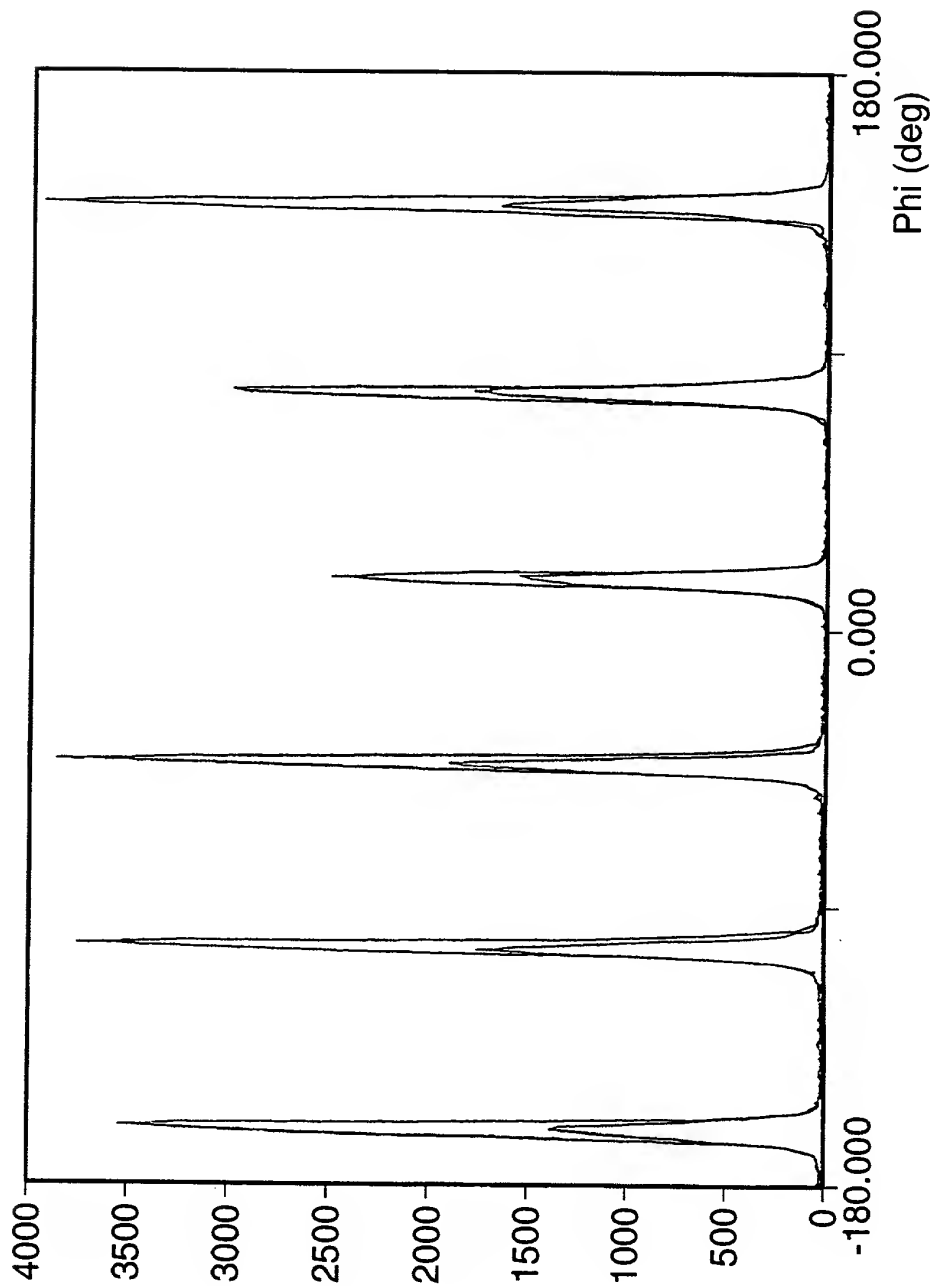




FIG.18

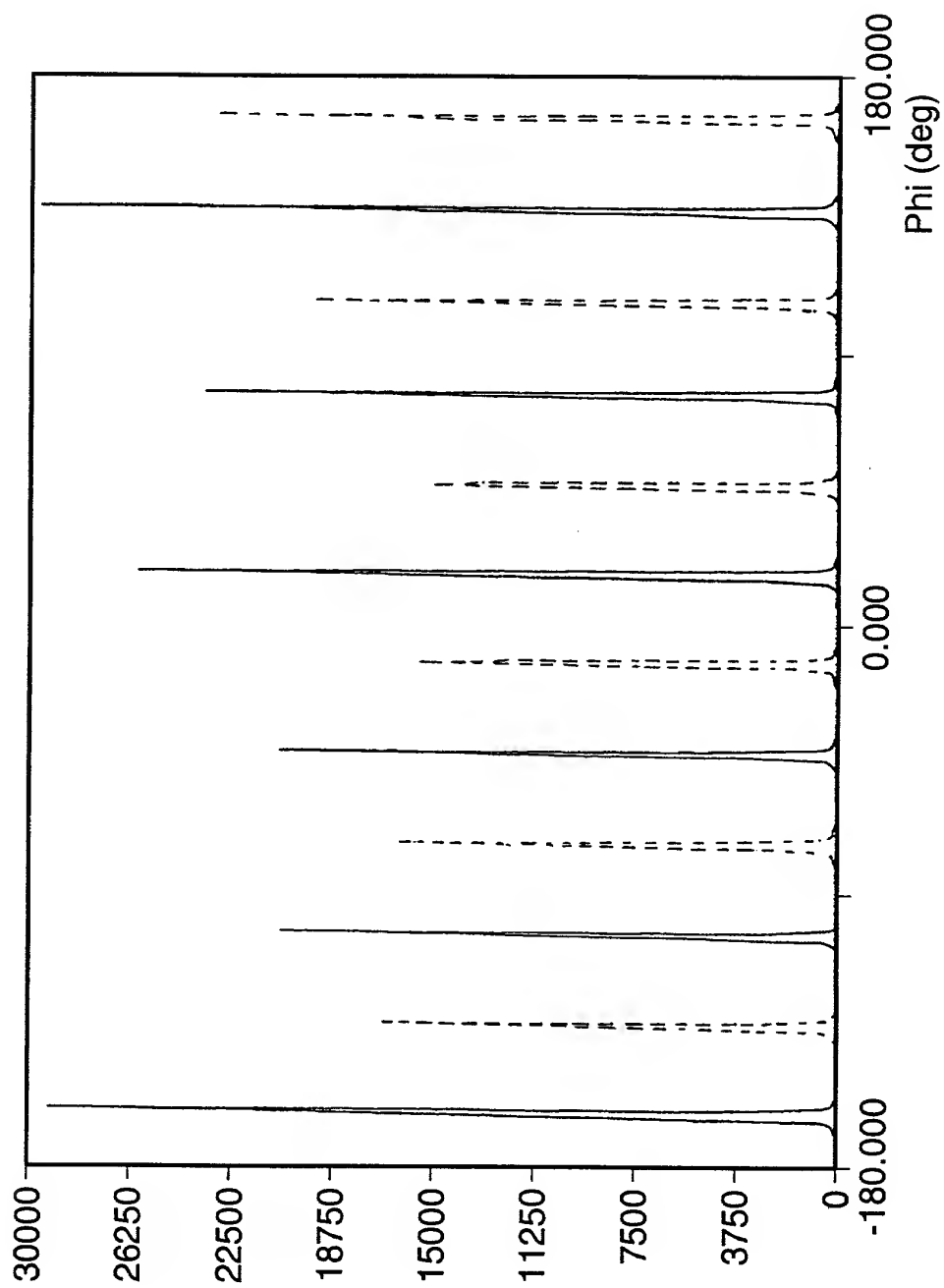




FIG.19

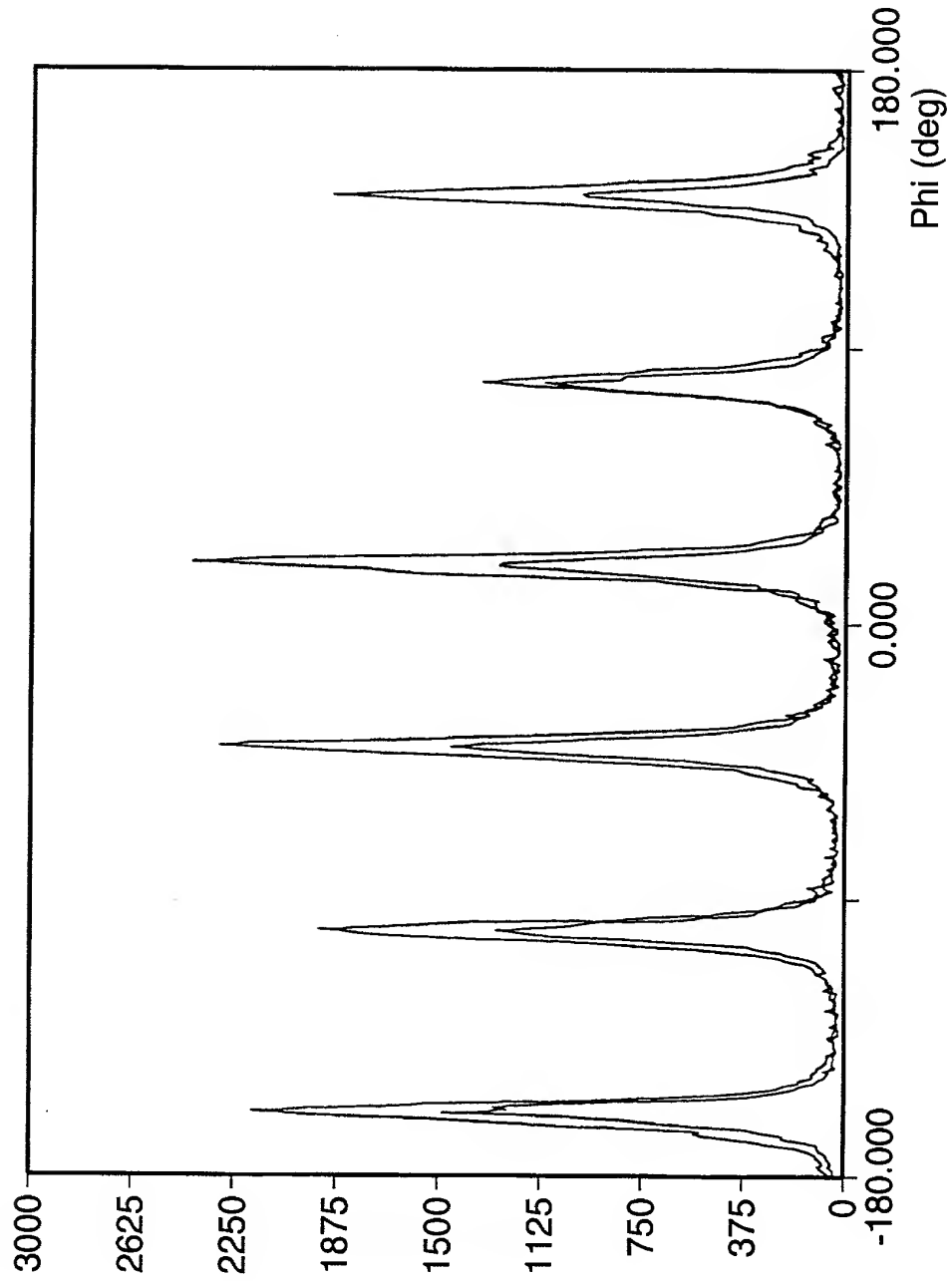




FIG.20

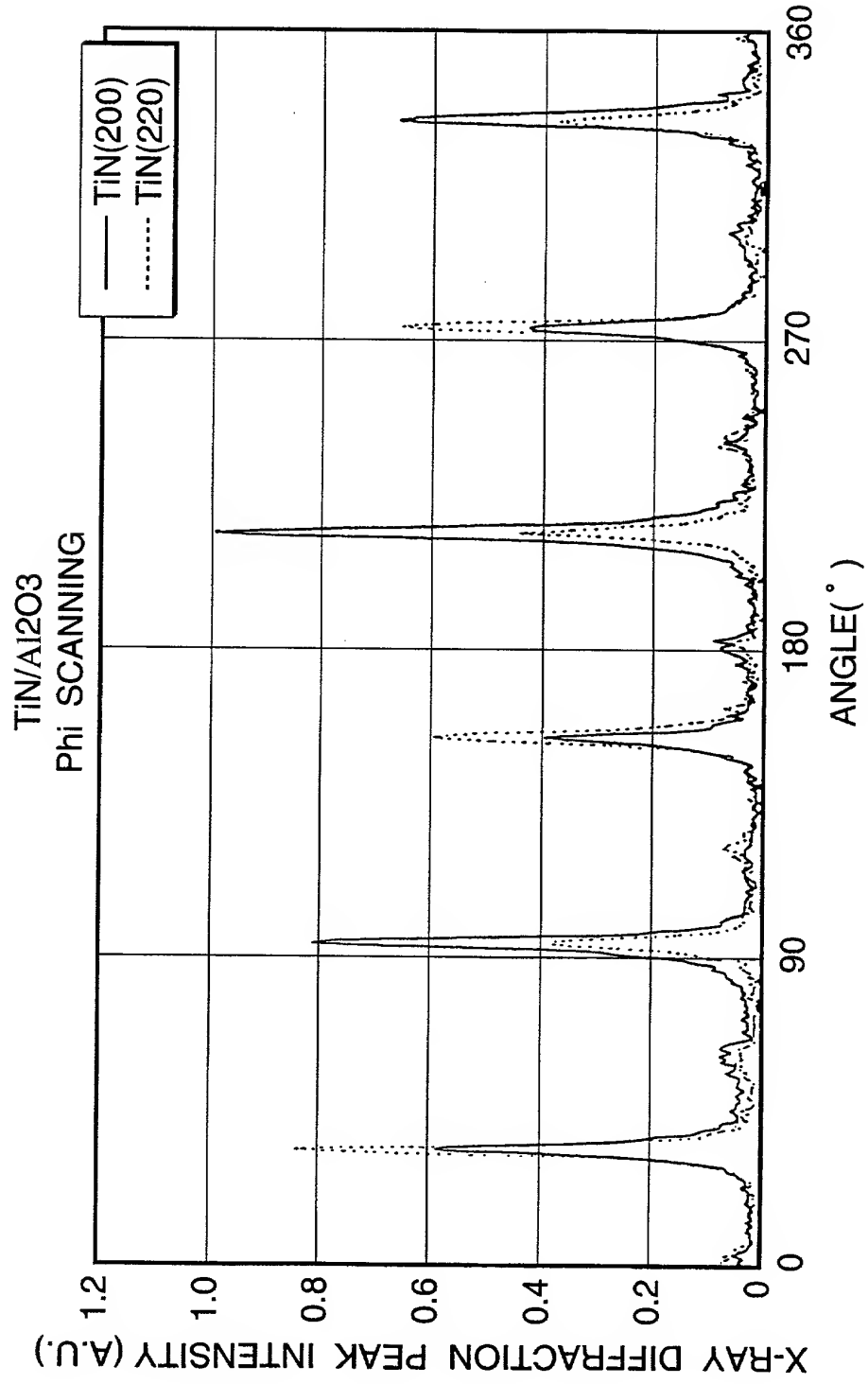




FIG.21

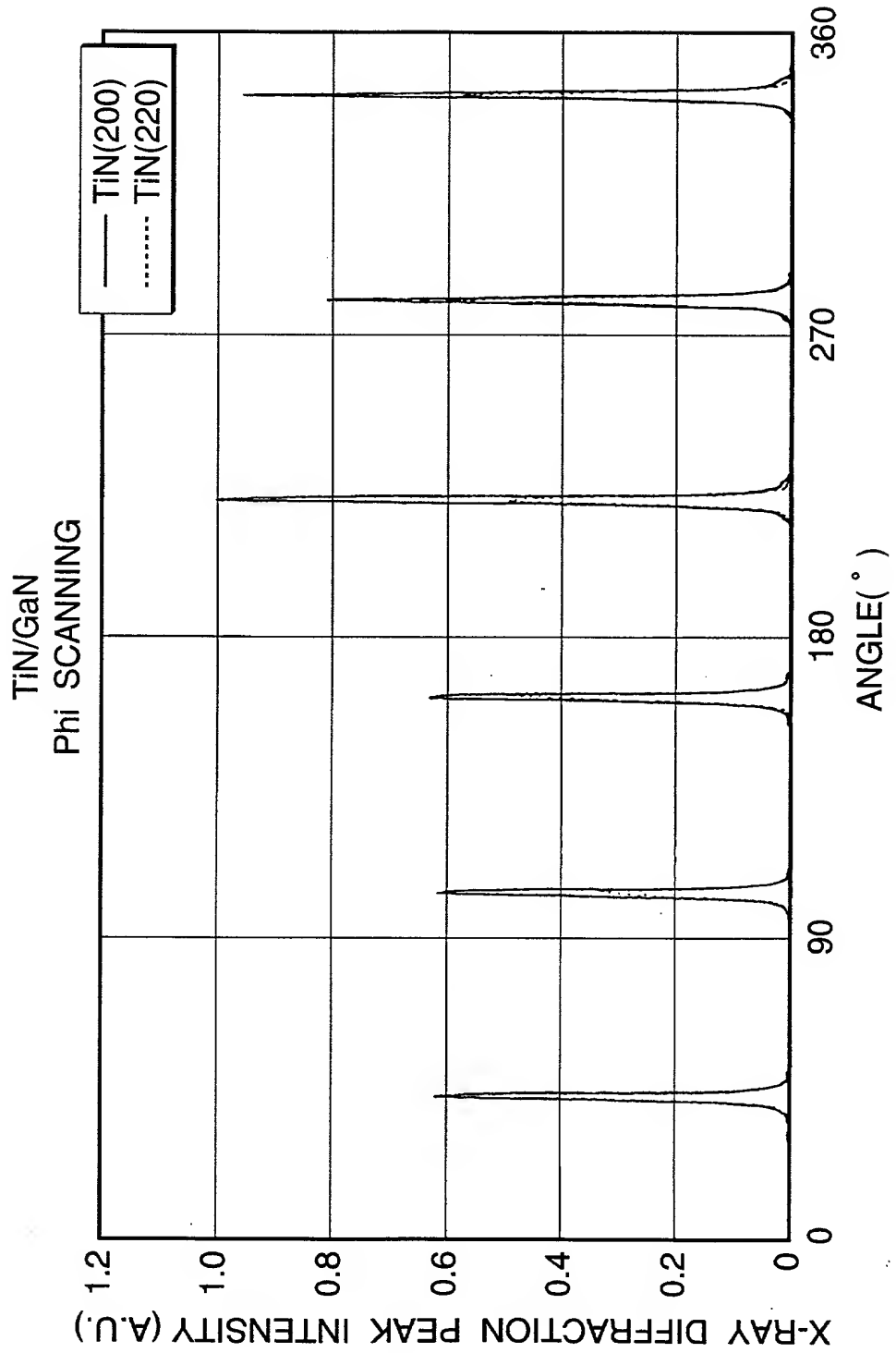


FIG.22

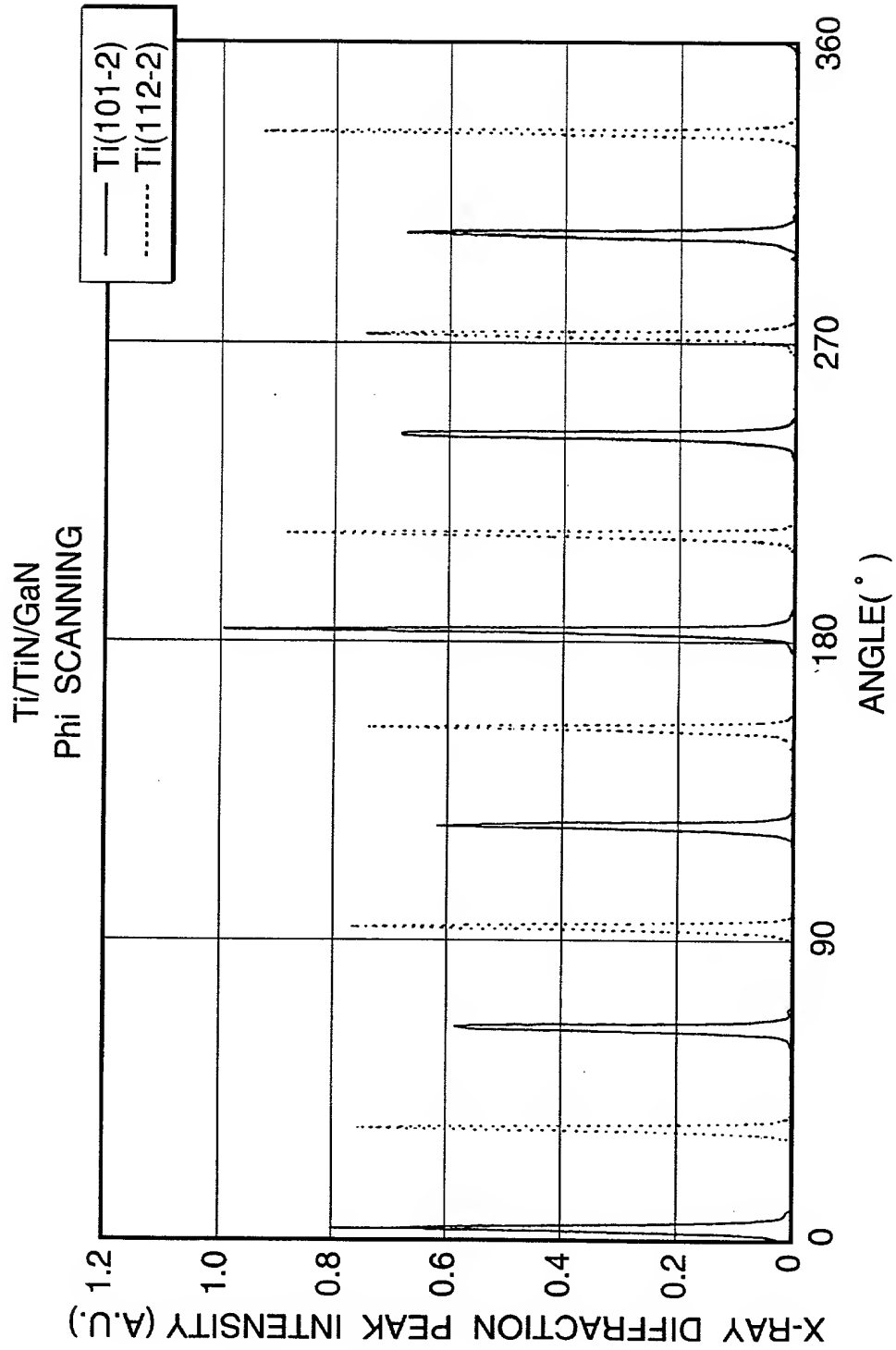


FIG.23

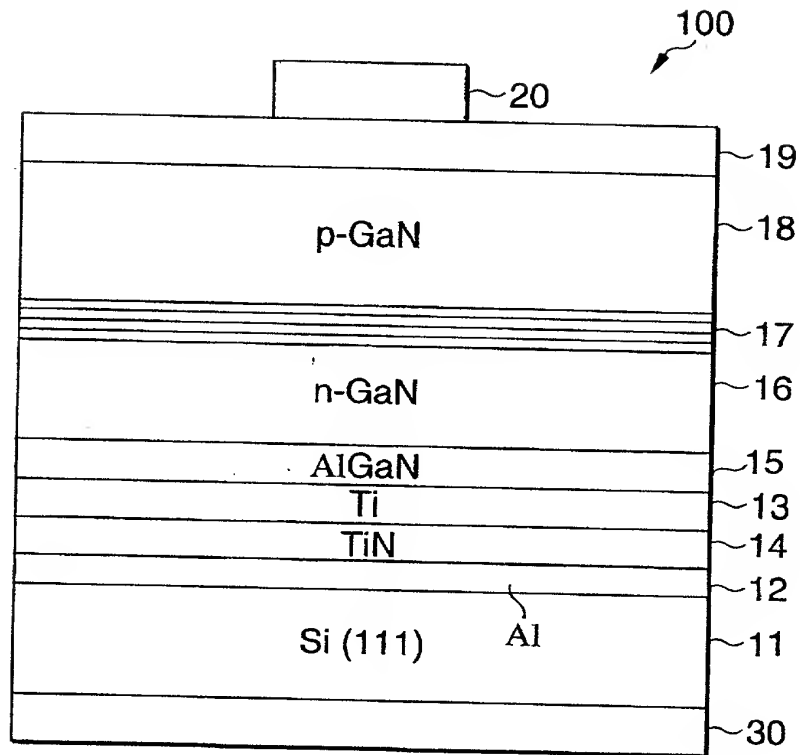




FIG.24

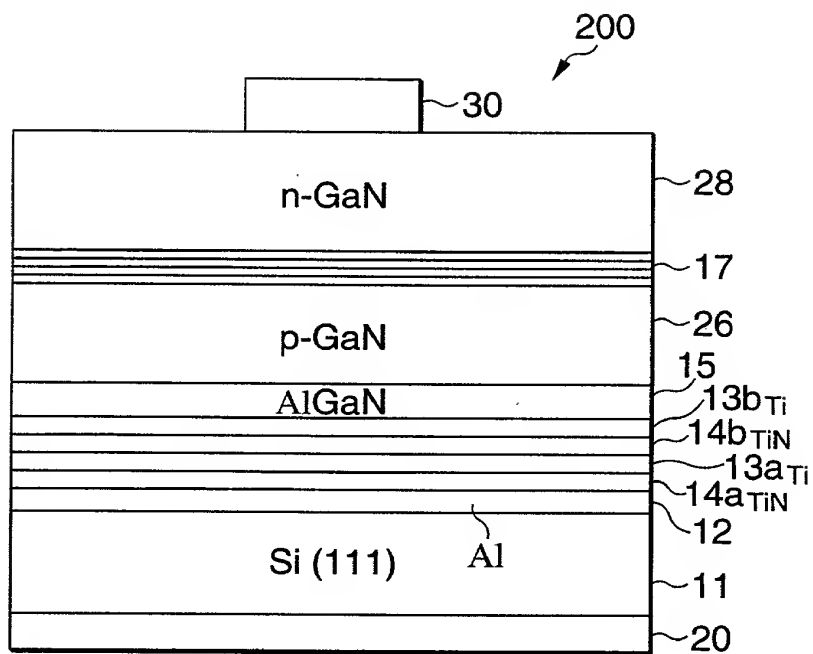


Figure 1 consists of 12 histograms arranged in a single column. Each histogram represents the distribution of the number of non-zero elements in the vector x for a specific value of n . The x-axis for all histograms is labeled 'Number of non-zero elements' and ranges from 0 to 120. The y-axis is labeled 'Frequency' and ranges from 0 to 100. The histograms are labeled with n values: 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, and 120. As n increases, the distribution of non-zero elements shifts to the right, indicating that the vector x contains more non-zero elements as n increases.

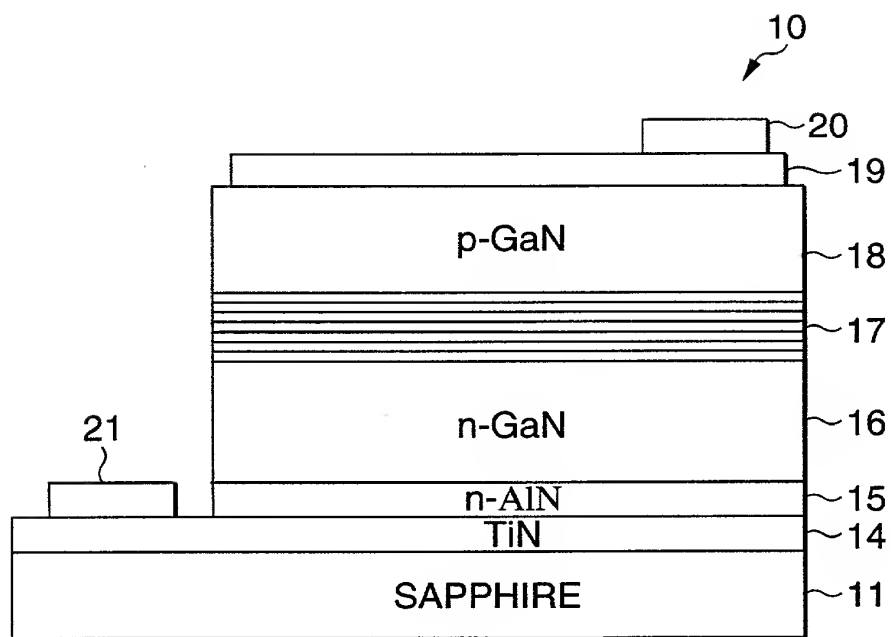
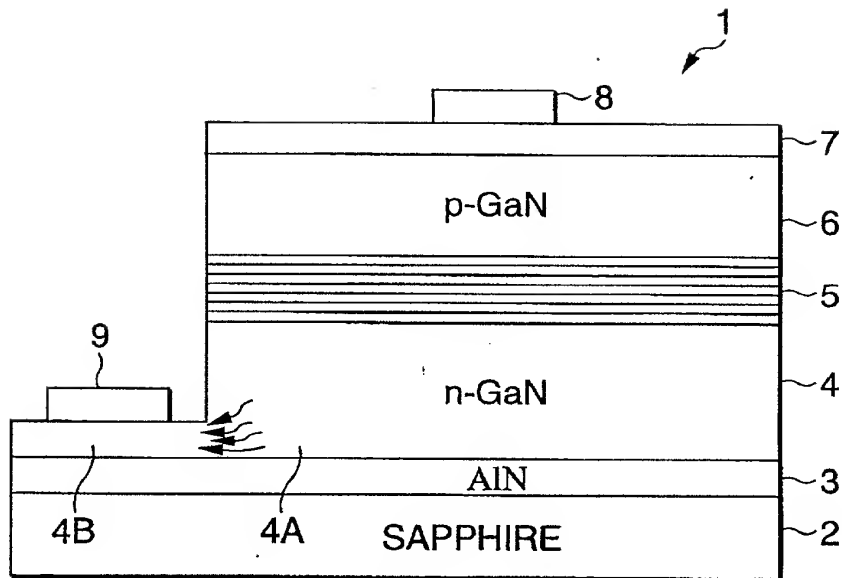




FIG.26



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